The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The levees at Dyers and Prentiss, Miss. are reported broken.

—Travel has again been resumed on the Central Pacific Railroad.

—Great preparations are making in Memphis for the Mardi Gras festival.

—Representative Long, in another column, contributes a crisp and spicy communication on Bill No. 6.

—Judge David Davis, of Illinois, is now talked of as the coming Presidential candidate of the Democrats.

—George W. Fletcher, who killed a fireman in Philadelphia last November, has been sentenced to be hung.

—There is talk among the Democrats of having a final adjournment of the House about the middle of April.

—At a meeting of creditors of Jordan, Clark & Co., of Boston, the assets were stated to be $422,339 and the liabilities $343,066.

—The Vance bill, which repeals the severest features of the Potter railroad law, has passed the Wisconsin Assembly by a vote of 56 to 30.

—Frederick Dockeray, the American captured in Cuba, and who recently escaped from a Spanish prison, has arrived in New York.

—Landis is at liberty. He was pronounced sane yesterday by Judge Reed after several witnesses had been examined in his behalf.

—The importation of kerosene into Great Britain is diminishing. The value imported last year was only £781,282 as against £1,002,541 in 1874.

—Plymouth Church is already certain of a large attendance at the Advisory Council. All have not yet been heard from, but two-thirds have accepted.

—It is reported that six men were drowned by the upsetting of a skiff, and three houses blown down during the storm on Sunday evening at Galconda, Ill.

—The good brethren of our local Presbyterian press are rapped over the knuckles by a correspondent because of their lack of figurative appreciation of Moody and Sankey's work.

—A new play, called "Les Chevaliers de la Patrie," will shortly be produced in Paris. The scene is laid in the United States, and Abraham Lincoln and Stonewall Jackson are prominent characters.

—Mr. Blaine's speech receives the almost unanimous approval of the Republican press, and the united disapproval of the Democratic press. That is doubtless the reception he prefers above all others.

—It is stated that prominent capitalists in New York and Chicago have obtained a controlling interest in some of the bonds of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and are about to commence foreclosing proceedings.

—Over one hundred young ladies will be in attendance in the building of the Dairymen's Association during the Centennial show, dressed in the costume of Normandy dairymaids, to deal out milk, cream, buttermilk, curds and whey, pastry and berries.

—The *Independent* says: "We had it from Vice President Wilson's own lips that about a year before his death he advised General W. T. Sherman to be careful in his public utterances, as he was very likely to be the next Republican candidate for President."

—Great Britain has 5,327 saving institutions; France, 1,190; Germany, 1,500; Austria, 541; Belgium, 441; Switzerland, 363; Italy, 278; the Netherlands, 270; Sweden, 266; Norway, 222; Denmark, 229; and Russia, 68. The number of depositors aggregate 11,609,000.

—The animus of the enemies of the free school system is shown in the conduct of the Catholic Bishop of Colorado, who publicly threatens the opposition of his constituency to the new Constitution if a clause is inserted in it prohibiting a division of the school fund.

—Victoria dispatch says there is a strong feeling by both parties against the Canadian Government. All propositions for a change of terms have been refused. The Assembly unanimously petitioned the Imperial Government to have the Carnarvon terms carried out.

—A Berlin dispatch says the following has been published there as a warning against emigration: "The German Minister at Washington wrote a circular to interfere in behalf of Germans living in Louisiana, who, it was alleged, were naturalized by Ku-Klux. The Minister can do nothing."

—An old merchant in New York, who has lived through several depressions and financial panics, and who has been a hard student of the signs of the times, records in the *Post* the opinion that the lowest point of depression has been reached, and that "a day of prosperity such as the city has not ever seen is at hand."

—A telegram from The Hague states that Winslow, has certainly arrived in Holland. He has not been arrested because no extradition treaty exists with the United States. It appears, however, that an order has been given for the delivery to the American Consul at Rotterdam of all valuables found in Winslow's possession.

—In the case of Blum vs. the Pullman Sleeping Car Company, in Memphis, for the loss of three thousand dollars alleged to have been stolen between Humboldt and Memphis, while Blum was a passenger and asleep on one of the sleeping cars of the defendant, the jury returned a verdict of one hundred dollars for the plaintiff.

—A reorganization of the postal system and a reduction of expenses is on the tapis, and a plan has been prepared by First Assistant Postmaster Gen. Marshall. He proposes to divide postmasters in to four classes, and to grade their pay according to business—the first class receiving $3,000 and upwards, and the lowest beir g all under $1,000.

—The list of distinguished failures of the past year, published by the London *Times*, exhibits catastrophies of the most magnificent amount. Those which head the list are I. C. Im Thurn, Sanderson and Coddy, each of which is over £3,000,000. Then comes Young, Borthwick & Co., £2,500,000; Robert Benson, £1,000,000, with many others almost as large.

—In the United States Circuit Court at Memphis Judge Brown sentenced M. Combs, Jr., to the penitentiary for fifteen years for defrauding the Government in bounty claims of colored soldiers. Esq. H. C. Brower, who was convicted as an accomplice, was sentenced to the Nashville penitentiary for two and a half years. Brewer is deaf and nearly blind.

—One of the great features of the Philadelphia Exhibition will be the engine in Machinery Hall. It will supply the power for all the machinery in a building covering seventeen acres of ground. It has the capacity of 2,500 horse power, and will cost when completed, $70,000. American mechanics will be proud to show that engine to their European neighbors.

—Statistics of the attendance at the public schools in New York show an improvement of about seven per cent. since the passage of the Compulsory Education law. It may be questioned, however, whether the whole increase is to be attributed to the law. There must be many instances where the "hard times" have caused children to be withdrawn from private and sent to public schools.

—Gilford White, a Boston lawyer, has been arrested and placed under $10,000 bonds, detectives having traced to his possession $30,000 of Government bonds stolen from a gentleman in New York about a year since. White purchased them for ten cents on the dollar, and had put them up as collateral for a loan of $20,000. He claims to have had no knowledge of their true character.

—While the Democrats pause to take breath in their howls against carpetbag rule, they might instructively consider the situation at St. Louis. A Democrat who claimed the Mayoralty, and assumed it, has been, after a canvass of the votes at the election, voted out by a strongly Democratic Council. He yet holds on, however, notwithstanding that his warmest personal and political friends have said he is not entitled to it.

—Judges Handley, of Luzerne, and Livingstone, of Lancaster, have ruled in recent cases that the repeal of the Local Option act, last year, effectually wiped out all prosecutions under the old act. The theory of this decision is that there cannot be two distinct penalties for the same offense, and that in providing a new penalty by the law of April last the Legislature repealed all former penalties for the illegal sale of liquor.

—Western newspapers continue to speak encouragingly of business, and the situation is represented as steadily improving. In the South there appears to be a healthy undertone, but as yet no great activity. From Galveston it is reported that the month opened without much activity in trade, but with money easy, wholesale dealers contented, and a general feeling of congratulation that the situation is a healthy one, and much better than the average condition of the principal commercial centres of the country at large.

—The coroner's jury in the case of the persons killed at Robinson's Opera House, in Cincinnati on February 5th, returned a verdict that the people came to their death from shocks and injuries, the result of a stampede caused by a cry of fire raised during the performance by a person unknown to the jury, and from the overcrowded condition of the house, we find it was almost an impossibility to gain an exit, and under these circumstances these persons were unable to escape. The jury express the opinion that bad management was displayed inplacing so many tickets on sale.

—Treasurer New having been asked what he thought of the proposed reductions in the Government service, said that it is a matter of human impossibility to do what the Appropriations Committee proposes, namely, to reduce the civil list 20 per cent. and the salaries of those remaining 10 per cent. He said the business of the Government would come to a stand-still in six months. He is, however, in favor of reducing the number of employes rather than salaries. These he regards as low as honesty and faithful service will allow. As to the reductions in both numbers and salaries, Mr. New's opinions are exactly those of every bureau and department officer in the Government.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

The Bill Regulating the Transportation of Animals Passed by the Senate.

The Question of the Admission of Pinchback to a Seat in the Senate Taken Up.

Another Specie Resumption Bill Introduced in the House.

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1876.

SENATE.

Protection of Agriculture Against Insects.

Mr. INGALLS presented a bill for the protection of agriculture against insects. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to appoint, upon the nomination of the National Academy of Science, a commission to consist of three eminent entomologists, to serve five years, at a salary of $5,000 per annum and to be allowed traveling expenses, etc. and to devote themselves to the investigation of the most injurious to the great staples, especially to the Rocky mountain locust, army worm, chinch bug, Hessian fly and cotton worm, the results to be reported to Congress at least once a year.

Transportation of Animals.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called up the Senate bill to amend certain provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the transportation of animals. The amendments reported by the Judiciary Committee, to the effect that animals shall not be confined in any railroad car or vessel without food or water for a longer period than twenty-four consecutive hours, and that they shall have time for rest and water at least seven consecutive hours, providing that the amendments shall take effect on July 4th, 1876, &c., were agreed to The bill having been considered as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, the question being on concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WHYTE moved to amend by striking out the words "designate an agent of such society" and insert "appoint a deputy marshal," so that it would read "Every United States Marshal shall, upon application in writing of any duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, appoint a deputy marshal, who shall thereupon, within the jurisdiction of such marshal, have power to make arrests, &c."

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 12. The amendments made in Committee of the Whole were then agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 30, nays 24.

The Case of Pinchback.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. MORTON, proceeded to consider the resolution that Pinchback be admitted as Senator from the State of Louisiana, &c., the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. EDMUNDS to insert the word "not" before the word "admitted."

Mr. MORTON said if no other Senator desired to speak, he would reply to the argument made by the last week against the admission of Pinchback by the Senator from Ohio (Thurman.)

No one taking the floor, Mr. MORTON proceeded to answer Senator Thurman's argument, and said he (Morton) did not think there was a Senator on this floor mere under the feeling of party consideration than that Senator (Thurman.) When had the Senator from Ohio or any other Senator on the Democratic side ever broken from the party line or party interests? They thought they were very impartial, but it seemed to him that on every question which might be considered a party question they voted together. In the case of Goldthwaite, the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) argued that the Senate had no right to inquire as to the Legislature which elected him, and he (Morton) agreed with him; but now when it came to Pinchback's case the Senator from Ohio said the Senate could inquire as to the Legislature which elected him. In other words, what was good law for the Goldthwaite case was not good law in the Pinchback case. The Senator from Ohio had referred to the election returns of 1872. That election was a monstrous fraud, and the root of this whole evil now was a conspiracy to overcome and defeat a Republican majority in Louisiana of fifteen or twenty thousand.

Without concluding Mr. Morton yielded for an executive session.

The Centennial Bill.

The President *pro tempore* announced that he had just signed the bill to aid the Centennial celebration of American Independence.

The Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

Under the call of States, in addition to private bills and for works of internal improvement, public buildings, &c., the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. BANKS, by request, in relation to bounties to nine months' volunteers.

By Mr. MEADE, to provide for the payment of United States notes and to strengthen the public credit.

By Mr. JENKS, to repeal the third section of the act of 1874 establishing the National Bank Redemption Agency.

By Mr. RIDDLE (Tenn.), for the transmission of printed matter through the mails when the postage thereon is insufficient.

By Mr. EVANS, in relation to the currency.

By Mr. BAKER (Indiana), to make banking free and to repeal the resumption act.

A Specie Resumption Bill

By Mr. HARRISON, for the repeal of parts of the resumption Acts and for specie payments. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever National bank notes are withdrawn from circulation, to issue in their stead an equal amount of legal tender United States notes, but he is not to issue them except when the aggregate amount of unredeemed legal tender notes and of National bank notes in circulation is less than the aggregate amount of both classes of notes that were in circulation on the 14th of January, 1875. It also requires National banks to retain as part of their reserves all the gold received by them as interest on their bonds held by the United States as security for their circulation, until the amount of gold so retained shall equal one-third of their circulation, which gold so retained shall be security for their circulation and deposits. It also requires the Secretary of the Treasury to retain from the gold received for customs duties sixteen million dollars annually until the amount so retained shall be equal to one third of the amount of legal tender notes at such time unredeemed, which gold so retained shall be taken from the sinking fund whenever the amount of gold retained in the Treasury shall be equal to one-third of the amount of unredeemed legal tenders. Then the Secretary of the Treasury is to redeem legal tenders to the amount of twelve million annually, using for that purpose gold received for customs duties, which gold is to be taken from the amount ordered to be set apart for the sinking fund.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FORT, for the preservation of forests on the public domain adjacent to the sources of navigable rivers and other streams.

By Mr. WELLS (Mo.), a memorial of the Common Council of St. Louis to define the river front or the wharf line opposite that city.

The Bonded Indebtedness.

Mr. ROBBINS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to defer for a limited period making any further reductions in the bonded indebtedness of the United States by purchasing Government bonds before they become due; also of directing him to discontinue any further reductions in the amount of legal tender notes now in use; also of directing him to discontinue selling gold coin or bullion, but to accummulate it in the Treasury until it reaches —— millions. Adopted.

Specie Resumption.

Mr. HALE moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The currency now in use among the people of the United States consists of National bank notes widely distributed among the people, and the former being redeemable in greenbacks and subject to like destruction with it; and

WHEREAS, The United States Treasury has thus far failed to meet its obligations and to redeem its notes, thereby depreciating the value of the people's money and keeping it at a large discount, which depreciation varies from day to day, causing risk and uncertainty in business affairs to the great prejudice of all legitimate industry and enterprise, and

WHEREAS, Congress by its enactments, and both political parties by resolutions adopted in their several national conventions, stand committed to the early resumption of specie payments; therefore,

Resolved, That prompt measures should be taken by such legislation as is needed to render effective the policy of the resumption of specie payments by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury all necessary powers to carry out said object, to the end that a sound and stable currency may be provided for.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was lost—yeas 86, nays 137. The vote was pretty nearly a party one, although there were some deviations from that rule. Among the Democrats voting "aye" were Messrs Tarbox and Willis. Among the Republicans voting "no" were Messrs. Baker (Ind.) and Frost.

On motion of Mr. KELLY, it was ordered that Saturday next be set apart for debate, the understanding being that Mr. Kelly is to make a speech in reply to Mr. Blaine, and that Mr. Chittenden is to precede him in a speech on finances.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Andrassy's Reforms Introduced in the Turkish Provinces.

Spanish Memorandum on Cuban Affairs.

SPAIN.

The Cuban Insurrection.

MADRID, February 14.—Calderon Callantes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a memorandum dated the 3d of February, to the Spanish representatives abroad, instructing them to read it to the foreign Ministers, and to leave a copy if required. The memorandum, after pointing out that the Cuban insurrection was no longer led by natives of the island, but by foreign adventurers, continues: Negroes, mulattoes, Chinese and deserters form the bulk of the insurgent forces. Their army contains scarcely eight hundred white Cubans, while more than forty thousand of the latter are serving with the Royal volunteers. Spain cannot come to any terms with such elements. She can only, after having obtained a complete victory, grant to Cuba all the liberties which but for the insurrection she would already possess, and which the neighboring island of Porto Rico, and where slavery has been entirely abolished, fully enjoys. Reinforcements numbering 28,000 men have been dispatched to Cuba within twelve months. The duration of the insurrection is in consequence of the difficulties of the country. Notwithstanding the insurrection, the trade of Cuba has doubled during ten years. The more fertile parts of the island are untouched by the insurrection, and only a few districts have suffered from it. All foreigners sustaining losses will be indemnified and the embargo on foreign goods will be raised.

The memorandum is considered as an indirect reply to the last note from the United States.

TURKEY.

Andrassy's Reforms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 14.—The Sultan yesterday signed a degree granting Andrassy reforms in the insurgent provinces. The ambassadors of six powers were notified and the Ottoman representatives abroad were telegraphed. The question of the expenditure in Bosnia and Herzegovina of direct taxes will be referred to a mixed commission.

The Recent Outrages on Christians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 14.— The Foreign Ambassadors lately appointed to the Porte of recent outrages against Christians at Broussa and Angora. The Grand Vizier, replying to the complaints, disavowed the conduct of the Governors of Broussa and Angora, the Governor of Angora has been dismissed, and will be prosecuted. The Assistant Governor has been ordered to remedy the abuses. Musselman and Armenian Commissioners have been nominated to investigate the circumstances.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Suez Canal Shares.

LONDON, February 14.—In the House of Commons Mr. Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved a resolution asking for £4,080,000 sterling to pay for the Khedive's shares in the Suez canal, lately purchased by England. Debate was adjourned until next Monday.

Terrible Hurricane.

Sailing vessels arrived to-day from the United States report having experienced a terrible hurricane in the latter part of January, and suffered much damage. The bark Northwind encountered the Italian bark Ericco Merello, from Philadelphia, January 15th, for Queenstown, with the decks swept and five feet of water in the hold. The Captain mate and five seamen had been washed overboard and drowned. The Captain of the Northwind put aboard the Ericco Merello the mate, one man and a boat.

FRANCE.

Cuban Affairs.

PARIS, February 14.—*La Liberte* says the Spanish ambassador has communicated to the Due De Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a memorandum of the Spanish Government in relation to Cuba *La Liberte* reports that the documents show that foreign commerce and foreign interests have not suffered through the insurrection, and this fact should remove all protests for intervention. The revolt would have been more easily subdued but for the aid which from the commencement the rebels have received from the United States.

ALMOST A MURDER.

The Robbers of an Express Car Near St. Louis Caught Counting Their Spoils by a Colored Woman —An Attempt to Throw Her from the Bridge Into the Mississippi River.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—Between seven and eight o'clock last night two men in a buggy, with what seemed to be a colored female sitting between them, drove on the bridge, tossed the toll keeper their fare and started hastily towards East St. Louis. When out some distance on the bridge a cry of "Help for God's sake" issued from the buggy, and the colored boy was tumbled out, when the other occupants of the vehicle put the whip to the horse and fled in the direction of the city. Jerry Miller, bridge collector, hastened to the spot and found that the seeming colored boy was a colored woman, who said the men in the buggy were named Wilson and Holland, and that they were the parties who robbed the United States Express car on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad a few miles from St. Louis, about six weeks ago. She stated further that she attended to their room in the fourth story of the building No. 314 North Third street, over the American Express office, that she was there about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and found them looking over some of their stolen articles and papers. On being discovered at this they seized and chloroformed and gagged her, and kept her in the room all day. Towards evening they put on her clothes on her, and about 7 o'clock carried her down stairs and placed her in a buggy. She was sensible while being taken out of the building, and heard Wilson and Holland say they intended to tie a weight to her neck and throw her from the bridge into the river, that she knew too much, and must be got rid of. Being gagged, she could not call for help, nor could she escape by running away, but while on the bridge she managed to get the gag out of her mouth and called for assistance, and was thrown out of the buggy.

When Wilson and Holland reached the east end of the bridge they were stopped by the toll keeper and Officer Armstrong for fast driving, but they jumped out of the buggy and dashed down the eastern approach of the bridge for dear life. In the buggy was found a bottle which had contained chloroform, a trace chain, a sledge hammer, and a car coupling link, which no doubt were intended to be used to sink the woman after throwing her into the river. Holland was formerly a railroad conductor, but the colored woman did not know who Wilson was.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 14, 1876.

Important Decision.

An important ruling was made in the United States Circuit Court to-day by Judge Wallace, in the suit of Berri vs. the Adams Express Company, before the jury. The case involved the legal construction of the clause in the Express Company's receipts limiting its liability to fifty dollars unless the value of the package shall be so stated by the shipper at the time of shipment. The Court ruled that the receipt was a binding contract, and that as the plaintiff did not state the value of his shipment at the time of delivery to the Express Company the responsibility of the latter was limited to fifty dollars, and the plaintiff could only recover that amount, even though the actual loss had been occasioned by the negligence of the defendant.

THE BLACK HILLS.

A Rush to the New Gold Fields.

CHEYENNE, Wy., February 14.—One hundred and fifty men left here to-day for the Black Hills. A party that came in last night reports that during the eight days' trip from Custar they counted one hundred and eighty-five wagons *en route* for the hills. Two hundred men are outfitting here now, and will start this week. The incoming trains bring scores of gold-seekers daily.

The Steamer City of Quincy Sunk.

MEMPHIS, February 14.—The steamer City of Quincy, from New Orleans for St. Louis, was sunk last night at Hardin's Point, seventy-five miles below here. She had a cargo of about 450 tons of sugar, which will prove a total loss, as she lies in ten feet of water on the bar. About half-past eight she struck on the obstruction, knocking a large hole in the hull, and sunk in five minutes. No lives were lost. The boat is owned by the Northern Packet Company of St. Louis, and is partly insured in Cincinnati. It is doubtful whether she can be raised.

Marine News.

BOSTON, February 14.—Arrived — The steamship Atlas, from Liverpool.

BRISTOL, February 14.—The steamship Aragon, from New York, has arrived.

SECOND EDITION

THE BABCOCK TRIAL.

Decision on the Admissibility of Dispatches as Evidence.

All Admitted Excepting Two.

Several Witnesses Examined.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—Judge Porter, in concluding his argument against the admission of the telegrams in the Babcock trial, occupied nearly all of the morning session to-day. His conclusions were that there were writings, and whether proven to be what they purported in origin and destination, it was still a question of law whether they could be admitted as evidence. He did not, by any means, admit, however, that this proof and identification had been shown. To the great majority of these telegrams there were produced no answers at all—such were merely hearsay—mere letters relating facts and making inquiries which did not convey the slightest hint of a conspiracy. But none of these, whatever might be shown of them, or whatever construction put upon them, were admissable as testimony until by intrinsic evidence it had been established that General Babcock had knowledge of the existence of a conspiracy. This must first be proven, and it had not yet been proven.

After Judge Porter concluded, Thomas J. Walsh, brother-in-law of General McDonald, Chief Clerk in his office when Supervisor, was called, and identified several letters and dispatches written by him at the dictation of McDonald, and also identified the signatures of himself and Joyce affixed to receipts for telegrams to McDonald, Joyce and others.

Admissibility of Dispatches.

On opening the afternoon session Judge Dillon read the decision of the Court touching the admissibility of dispatches, as follows: Respecting the objection against the competency and admissibility as evidence of certain dispatches, the Judges have united in the conclusion as respects all except two dispatches, respectively dated the 3d and 4th of December. We reserve the questions arising upon these dispatches, which are somewhat novel and peculiar, for further consideration. All the others are covered, with certain objections, we proceed to state and not re and decide. We are of the opinion that the objections to the dispatches based upon the ground that they are not relevant, or material, is not well taken. The jury is the constituted tribunal to determine controverted questions of fact, under appropriate advice from the Court, to assist them in the discharge of this duty, if the evidence offered tends in any degree to establish the existence of any material fact, it cannot be objected to as irrelevant, but must be received and submitted to the consideration of the jury in connection with all the facts and circumstances of the case. To reject the dispatches offered on the ground that they were irrelevant and immaterial would be usurping by the Court that such dispatches had nothing to do with the alleged conspiracy, and would take that question, which is a question of fact, from the jury, whose exclusive province it is to decide questions of fact. We do not deem it expedient or proper to reback the several dispatches, or to say anything in the presence of the jury as to the views of the Court upon the force and effect of them. It is not to be inferred in admitting the dispatches the Court holds that they do or do not connect the defendant with the alleged conspiracy. As to the objection that some of the dispatches addressed to the defendant were unanswered, we are of the opinion that under the circumstances of the case this does not constitute a sufficient ground to exclude them. Such dispatches are to be viewed in connection with all the circumstances of the case, including the nature of the dispatches as calling for an answer, or otherwise and the situation and relations of the parties, and the effect to be given to the circumstance that no answers were returned, if the dispatches were received by the defendant, is to be determined by the jury upon the whole evidence, under the rules of law to be given in the charge to the jury upon the subject. The Court is clearly of the opinion that if Babcock and Joyce, confessed conspirators, such dispatches are admissable as statements or acts of conspirators among the objects of which was to secure to the defendant the gains of the conspiracy, if any existed, unless he is shown by other evidence to be connected with the conspiracy charged in the indictment.

A Telegraph Ranager on the Stand.

Kennedy Dell, Manager of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph office at Washington, was called and examined by Mr. Broadhead. Identified

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING.
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼.

THE unwisdom of introducing class difficulties into politics is illustrated by the Grange laws in Wisconsin. They have worked so badly, even to the interests of the Grangers, that there are no differences of opinion as to their repeal. It rarely happens that such enterprises prove successful in the long run.

THERE was a large amount of strange setting up done in several of the wards, for Councilmen, on Saturday. The desperation displayed in this form of enterprise shows precisely that there must be a strong reason somewhere for keeping things level. It is reported that in the Third ward, all the wagon business of the city was promised if a certain candidate would get out of the way.

WESTERVELT, convicted of being accessory to the kidnapping of CHARLEY ROSS, was informed a few days since, of the death of his mother, when he fell from his chair, and burying his face in his hands, gave way to the most violent grief. His manner and conduct have created the belief that he has been made the victim of conspiracy, and that he is innocent of the crime laid to his charge. He has given no intimation of any knowledge of the whereabouts of CHARLEY ROSS.

THE Sultan has been personifying the Sick Man by allowing a carbuncle to trouble him. He has been operated on and the crucial incision doubtless made to relieve him may be taken to typify his submission to the influence of the Cross in his acceptance of the Andrassy plan of reform. The insurgents evidently do not believe that the knife has gone deep enough, for they refuse to lay down their arms, and think the time has not come for the application of court plaster to their case.

THE "color line," said to have been introduced by Senator BRUCE, during a debate in executive session of the United States Senate, has not proven very beneficial to those most interested in it. PINCHBECK makes haste to deny, for himself and the colored people of his State, any regard for the "color line," but claims that they desire to vote on all public questions on their merits entirely. BRUCE is in the Senate, and PINCHBECK wishes to get in. This aside, and the assault of the former on Senator WEST was ill-timed, petulant and unmanly.

AS THE time for the Centennial draws near, there develops a very decided interest in the display of articles on the part of European exhibitors. It turns out that England will occupy all the space at her disposal, and more than any other European power. Among the latest to notify of action is the Bey of Tunis,—the display of Tunisian articles being, it is declared, very fine. All questions as to foreign exhibitors manifesting a proper interest in the display may be considered settled, and certainly the variety and quality of articles will be all that can be asked.

WE copied, some weeks since, the statement of the New York *Tribune*, relative to a Mr. HAMBLETON, clerk of Mr. MORRISON'S Committee, who was declared to have named a child after J. WILKES BOOTH, the murderer of LINCOLN. The story was denied, and we were assailed by the *Post* as publishing an unjust attack on a very fine gentleman, because he was a Democrat. It now turns out that not only was the original story true, but the man was one of the meanest of rebels during the war,—a smuggler, the publisher of a black list of northern merchants, and a blackmailer. His resignation has been accepted, and this man is out of the way, at least.

GOV. BIGLER, Chairman of the Centennial Board of Finance, regards the appropriation recently made by Congress as giving the last assurance that was needed of the full success of the undertaking. Without this assistance, we do not see how the Exhibition could have been completed; with it, there cannot be any delay or difficulty. Gov. BIGLER declares that the managers have received no compensation for their services, but on the contrary have invested a very large sum of their own money in the undertaking. This fact was generally known before, and the managers will always be entitled to public gratitude for the purity, unselfishness, and success of their work.

THE clear, prompt evidence of the President in behalf of General BABCOCK is creditable to his head and heart. He was under no legal obligations to testify, but confident in the innocence of his Secretary, he determined to do what he might to save him from unjust accusation. And his testimony to this end was quite important. If BABCOCK did not seek to control or influence him in the dispositions made of the whisky cases, he did nothing in the interest of the Ring; and hence there was nothing for which he could be blamed, so far as actual participation in the operations of the Ring is concerned. If he received the money of the Ring parties under these circumstances,—a point not yet proven,—he simply cheated them, and took advantage of their confidence in him. All this, however, does not convict him of defrauding the Government. As the prosecution has rested, there is a strongly favorable outlook for the acquittal of BABCOCK.

WE offered some remarks relative to bill No. 6 yesterday, which were entirely general in their nature. They seem to have excited the anger of the *Chronicle*, and it retorts with slurs and insinuations of a personal character. We would have no reply to offer but for the pertinacity with which that paper has pursued this course of late. Its editorial material is not of a character to be deserving of notice, being what is termed "thin,"—froth and foam, and yet thought by its editor to be smart, because of set phrases and terms. The hostility of the *Chronicle*, both to this journal and Mr. LONG, is well understood. He had the misfortune not to worship the LOWRY engine, and the *Chronicle* is now, editorially run, in the interest of that engine. Hence all that Mr. LONG says and does is malevolently criticised. So far as the GAZETTE is concerned, we have simply this to say: It does not propose to receive farther, either as against itself, or those connected with it, the impudent flings of the *Chronicle*. We have followed the intrigues of the editor of the paper named, in endeavoring to set others against us, and propose, if further annoyed, to meet the case as it deserves.

A CONVERSATION is reported from Washington, in which Col. FRED GRANT is reported to have disavowed in the most emphatic terms any desire on the part of his father to serve a third term, and in which he said that President GRANT would not accept the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention if it were tendered to him. While young Mr. GRANT can scarcely be regarded as his father's spokesman, there is little doubt that he is well informed as to the President's expressed purpose in this regard. The younger GRANT is further represented as saying that Mr. CONKLING, of New York, is a "statesman, a good Republican, and the man for President;" and this has been construed to mean that President GRANT will favor Mr. CONKLING in the Convention. But it has likewise been reported with equal circumstantiality that President GRANT will give Mr. MORTON his support for the nomination. It has, moreover been asserted by intimate friends of both that Mr. WASHBURNE may depend upon President GRANT'S good offices. It is known, too, that President GRANT and Mr. BLAINE are on the most amicable terms, socially and politically. The strongest probability is that, President Grant having definitely determined not to be a candidate himself under any circumstances, will leave the gentlemen who desire the nomination free to fight their own way, reserving all his good will and support for the successful man.

THE large financial transactions of the present Khedive of Egypt, have drawn attention, afresh, to the plans of that ambitious Prince. He is not merely conquering new territory, but is particularly active in developing that which he already has. He has brought, of new ground into cultivation, 350,000 acres, and for this purpose has constructed 113 large canals and 750 smaller ones. Five hundred thousand acres, additional, can be fitted for cultivation. The commerce of Egypt has increased greatly during the reign of the present Khedive. The number of vessels passing to and from the ports of the country has doubled. The exports between 1853 and 1863 amounted in value to about $12,500,000 annually; in 1865-75 to $50,000,000. Of this trade, four-fifth of the exports are to England, and two-fifths of the imports from the same country. During this reign 1,100 miles of railroads have been built in Egypt, and 4,000 miles of telegraph; the harbors of Alexandria and Suez have been improved; the coasts of the Mediterranean and Red Sea well lighted, Cairo and Alexandria have been supplied with gas and paved in part, and an efficient postoffice established. The subject of education has also received the most earnest attention. Under the previous ruler, only 3,000 children had the privilege of school training. In 1863 60,000 were in school, and in 1875 90,000 attended the schools which were supported by the State, where even clothing and food were furnished by the Government. Among these school-children, however, there are only 3,000 girls. The entire annual expense for education was $435,000. While there remain serious defects in his system of Government, there is an excellent record of progress in a number of particulars.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

From two or three sources, of late, have come intimations that the Municipal Commission, recommended by Governor HARTRANFT, should be appointed and set to work. Thus far we have seen nothing that indicates a purpose on the part of the Legislature to provide for the appointment of such a Commission. In some respects such a Commission will prove valuable, in that it may collect material, which will afford data for sound judgment as to the best method of municipal administration. We doubt, however, when it comes to details, whether such a Commission will be worth its cost. The Governor, in preparing for his message, was at the pains to collate, very fully, the statistics that bear on the subject. These afford requisite *data*, upon which general judgments can be found; but not such as can be applied to all cities, irrespective of surrounding or population. The troubles that led to bill No. 6 were the outgrowth of differences in population as much as anything else. Cities with one hundred thousand population are compelled to provide on a larger scale than those of ten thousand inhabitants, and the rule is not one of *pro rata* application.

In our view, the essential point, in all Municipal reforms, is a consciousness on the part of the people of their need. The pressure of the times has led the people resident in cities to realize the need of reduced taxation. Probably homilies, exhortations, and reports would have been entirely wasted, had not experience come as an additional teacher. We have never heard of laws that would especially control extravagance, when the people interested were not impressed with the necessity of economy. So the work of the proposed commission must be supplemented by that of the people, or it will come to nothing. Just now, they are aroused, as to the one particular danger to be guarded against, and the lesson is likely to last for ten years to come. The tendency to economize will certainly form a feature of public policy in American cities where the people assert themselves. This much is certain, whether we have a commission or not.

There is a question as to whether the best method of reaching the result desired has been arrived at. Is the machinery of municipal government such as it should be? Are the officials too numerous, or their salaries or perquisites too large? These are questions that have been frequently asked,—and the Legislature is, even now, arranging a salary system for Philadelphia, the fees to go into the Treasury. In this city, arrangements have been made for the fees of some of the officials to go into the Treasury. But we fancy that it will be found that this is not the great leak. Perhaps a few employes may be lopped off, here and there, and small savings thus effected. The great need is to stop extravagant improvements, and prevent, thus, the outlay of large sums of money, unnecessarily. Whether, in the long run, the outlays for permanent improvements will be regarded as unwise, remains to be seen. For example, while we might have been more judicious in our water works system, we will have, when it is completed, what will answer for all time to come. So with buildings and structures, that are necessary and permanent. The rapid growth of our cities, and the fresh demands made upon them, have occasioned extraordinary, but unnecessary expenses which partially accounts for debts.

To all this there are two drawbacks. The street improvements of most American cities are flimsy and worthless. Most of those in this city will be worn out by the time they are paid for. The other is the probable extravagance in cost of some of these improvements. Whether it is a necessary experience, as precedent to better material and work, or an imposition to be avoided hereafter, we leave to others to judge. The extravagances referred to remedied, and all unnecessary outlays prevented, taxes will soon be lighter. This is where the battle is to be fought—as it is easier to create an abuse than to remedy it.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The election of Councilmen and ward officers to-day, is an event of no slight importance to the taxpayers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The result of the elections will be seen in the legislation of Councils, and in the taxes of our cities. We hear of several wards in which exceptional efforts have been made to set up candidates in particular interests, and judge from this that a stronger effort is being made to control the elections to-day, than the surface quiet would indicate as at all likely. We trust the people, and particularly those who are heavy taxpayers, will arouse to this fact, and prepare to take an active part in determining the result of the elections. In the absence of a better rule, we hope the best men, in each ward, may be selected, and that arrangements will be made to concentrate the votes of all the reputable element, in favor of their election. There has not been a time in the history of our cities when the general character of candidates needed to be more closely scanned. The fiscal affairs of the cities need to be very excellently managed, if we would have taxation reduced, and our indebtedness limited within a reasonable time. As matters stand, there is little prospect of reducing the debt of this city within the next five years to any appreciable extent. In about that time the Penn avenue assessments will be about done, and so much debt will be lifted. Then other assessments for paving purposes will rapidly mature—and the $5,000,000 we owe on that account will be disposed of. But, in the meantime, it will require the most rigid care to prevent an increase in the debt and taxation of the city.

As affairs stand, $350,000 will be needed to complete the new Water Works. These done, and we can call a halt in extra expenditures. From the moment we are thus at the end of extra outlays, there should be a most rigid investigation of monetary affairs with a view to the reduction of expenses. There is no other course possible, if we would reduce taxation, and this the people imperatively demand at the earliest moment practicable. In order to do this, it must be evident that we should elect the best men at all available,—property holders as a rule, who will be deeply interested to maintain the credit, and reduce the taxes of the city. The fact that those elected to-day do not take office for some time has the effect to make many careless as to the elections; but this tendency should be overcome. We need, in Councils, the best men we can command, now and hereafter. And if our citizens do their duty, we will have no reason for complaints hereafter.

STATE NEWS.

MEADVILLE has a new hotel—the Budd House.

ON Tuesday the citizens of Lancaster will say by their votes whether they will increase the city debt $200,000 to enlarge their water works.

E. T. M. SIMMONS has been convicted of embezzling $10,000 from the Oil City Building and Loan Association, and gets twenty-one months to the Penitentiary.

JIM PAULEY makes a lively local paper of the Waynesburg *Messenger*. Jeems seems to know everything about everybody's business, and in that way attends to his own, which is reportorial.

RELIGIOUS revivals in Cumberland county have largely increased the number of converts. It is estimated that four hundred persons have been converted through their instrumentality in Shippensburg alone.

MRS. JOHN MORGAN, of Lewisburg, is ahead on the blossom question. Some time ago she propped a flower stalk with a plum branch; a day or two ago this branch followed the illustrious example of Aaron's rod, and blossomed.

THE Democratic County Commissioners of Northumberland county refused to allow the use of the Court House in Sunbury, (which has always been used for lectures and entertainments) to Father Gerdemann, the ex-Catholic priest, who proposed to discuss "The Roman Church of To-day."

THOUSANDS of Reading's best and most industrious citizens have had no work all winter, and great destitution prevails there. The Mayor is so over-run with applicants for assistance every week-day morning that the crowd seriously interferes with the business of his court, and he has been compelled to give notice that no applications for aid will be received hereafter during the morning.

CONNEAUTVILLE is to have a "Hard Times" party. The invitations are printed on manilla paper, enclosed in a cheap manilla envelope, the complimentary cards being on straw board. The ticket is headed "Fifty-Centennial Party," to hit off the Centennial mania, and closes with the following hard times note: N. B.—Eggs, oats, old iron, paper-rags, store pay and stove wood taken. Special attention shown to guests who pay cash and wear store clothes. Crackers, cheese, herring, turnips and water furnished at hard times prices if desired. Positively no slate kept.

THE Treasurer of Lebanon county has published his annual statement for the year ending December 31st, 1875, with an accompanying endorsement of its correctness by the County Auditors. The statement shows the receipts to have been $102,513.68, and the expenses $83,276.57, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, January 1, 1876, of $19,237.11. The county debt is $23,908.61. There was expended on bridges $12,068.14, and at the County Alms House $16,100. The county officers' salaries amounted to $1,828.70, and the county jail expenses were $8,826.26. The exonerations reached $1,402.43.

GENERALITIES.

VENEZUELA has demanded that the difference with Holland be submitted to the arbitration of one of the great European powers.

GENERAL MELCAMPO, Governor and Captain General of the Philippine Islands, left Manillo on the 3d of February, with 8,000 men, to punish the Sooloo pirates.

THE Catholic demonstration at Molinez, Belgium, on Sunday resulted in riotous disturbances. Several people were severely injured. The police were obliged to intervene.

PERHAPS it was the Andersonville prisoners and not Jeff. Davis who breakfasted on panned oysters, and had a walk in the sea breeze every afternoon. History does get so confused.

THE French Government has begun legal proceedings against the *Republique Francaise*, (Gambetta's organ) for an article violently attacking Buffet, Vice President and Council Minister of the Interior.

VON BULOW says he greatly admires a delicate, well-formed ear. How will he feel when for the first time, he sees the St. Louis women unreeling their ears, spreading them out, and bracing them up with guy-ropes and centre-poles?

WASHINGTON *Chronicle*: The most comprehensive member of the House—physically—is Mr. Schleicher, of Texas. His breadth of beam is so great that an ordinary chair won't hold him, and to make him happy the doorkeeper had him measured, and he now enjoys the comfort of occupying a seat made expressly for him.

THE late Anthony Rothschild's son-in-law, a brother of the Earl of Hardwicke, is said to be the first Christian who has married into that famous family of bankers. The other daughter of the Hebrew Baronet is still single, and as four million pounds sterling are to be divided between the two sisters, perhaps some other Christian gentleman may be found willing to sacrifice his prejudices on the matrimonial altar.

"Where's my pet? Where's my chickey? Where's Mrs. Christiancy?" enthusiastically exclaimed the jovial old Senator from Michigan, as he returned to his young wife after the cares of the day. "Off romping with the other girls," said her maid. Then the buoyant expression faded from his face, and he went into the vacant room and sat down, with his face in his hands, looking like a man as much out of business as Napoleon at St. Helena.

THE late Hon. Reverdy Johnson was married November 16, 1819, to Miss Mary Mackall Bowie, daughter of Governor Robert Bowie, of Prince George's county, who filled the Executive chair of Maryland in 1811. Mr. Johnson leaves twelve children, about fifty grand-children, and several great-grand-children. Upon the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, on the 16th of November, 1869, at which the late Rev. Dr. Mahan officiated, nearly all the members of the family were present.

DICKENS.

A New York Girl Captivates the Great Novelist.

Miss Kate Field, in the course of a lecture she recently delivered at Newcastle, England, related the following anecdote: It was worth while receiving a compliment from Dickens—it was turned with such art. I know of one in America so felicitous in expression as to deserve publicity. It was addressed to a New York girl who had been a constant attendant at his readings. Going up the steps of Steinway Hall on the occasion of Dickens's reading on New Year's Eve, this young lady was met by a friend, who stopped her, saying, "I've a message for you from the Chief." Dickens was always called "the Chief" by his intimate friends. "I asked him if he saw you in the audience. 'Saw her,' replied Dickens, 'Yes, God bless her! she's the best audience I ever had.'" "And I've a message for Mr. Dickens," retorted the delighted girl. Whereupon she drew forth a basket of violets that graced Dicken's desk during the reading, and elicited the following response: "I entreat you to accept my most heartfelt thanks for your charming New Year's present. If you could know what pleasure it yielded me you would be repaid even for your delicate and sympathetic kindness. But I must confess that nothing in the pretty basket of flowers was quite so interesting to me as a certain bright, fresh face I had seen at my readings, which I am told you may see too when you look in the glass." Not long after, on being introduced to Dickens, this same New York girl exclaimed, "Ah, Mr. Dickens, I owe you so heavy a debt of gratitude that I shall never be able to pay the interest on it!" "You shall have a receipt for the full amount," was Dicken's quick retort; whereupon, beneath a most ferocious engraving of himself, he wrote, "Received of ——, all the thanks she owes me and many more, with whom I am better pleased than I appear to be in the above gloomy presentment of my state of mind." That New York girl would not part with these autographs for the Presidency of the United States.

Sweetness in Names.

Lowell, the poet-critic, is not altogether convinced that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. At least in his latest essay upon the poet Keats he says: "His very name stood in his way, for Fame loves best such syllables as are sweet and sonorous on the tongue, like Spenserian, Shakespearean. In spite of *Juliet*, there is a great deal in names, and when the fairies come with their gifts to the cradle of the selected child, let one wiser than the rest choose a name for him from which well-sounding derivatives can be made, and, best of all, with a termination in *on*. Men judge the current coin of opinion by the ring, and are readier to take without question whatever is Platonic, Baconian, Newtonian, Johnsonian, Washingtonian, Jeffersonian, Napoleonic, and all the rest. You cannot make a good adjective out of Keats—the more pity!—and to say a thing is *Keatsy* is to contemn it. Fortune likes fine names."

American Statesmanship.

A party of ladies and gentlemen in the gallery of the House of Representatives having witnessed some rather disgraceful proceedings on the floor, were lamenting the decay of American statesmanship, when one of them remarked:

"I wonder what Thomas Jefferson would do if he were down there to-day?"

An individual in an adjoining seat, who had been listening to the conversation, gravely replied:

"He'd probably offer to pay liberally for the privilege of getting outside without having his pockets picked."

Our Local Presbyterian Press Taken to Task.

PITTSBURGH, February 11, 1876.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In an editorial of the *Presbyterian Banner* of January 26th, I find this statement: "The number of converts reported for the eight weeks during which Moody and Sankey were in Philadelphia is *two hundred and sixty*. In the *United Presbyterian* of this week (February 10), the editor states, "Their work in Philadelphia also falls far below expectations, with all the help that ministers could give them, with all the machinery provided to work up public feeling, all the advertising and placarding and telegraphing, all the railroad and other arrangements for gathering large assemblies, and these continued for nearly two months, the whole number of converts claimed is *considerably under three hundred*."

I have no doubt that those editors have seen these statements somewhere, but, it seems to me very strange, that their eyes only happened to light on statements that are intended to give forth the impression that Moody and Sankey's work is a failure.

I have looked carefully over both these papers to find some reference to the meeting for "Young Converts," held in Philadelphia last Friday evening, but have failed to find any, though the Philadelphia and New York dailies of Saturday contained reports of this meeting. At this meeting a portion of the house was reserved for those who professed conversion during the services of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. In order to receive a ticket to this portion of the house the person applying must state that he was converted during their meetings, and give his or her name, residence and church connection. Instead of the *Banner's* "266" and the *United Presbyterian's* "considerably under 300," what do we find? Mr. Cree, who had the official management of the meeting, says in reply to a friend of his in this city, who wrote inquiring as to the meeting, "*Three thousand* (3,000) *converts* in a body looked into our faces last night. The work is beyond the expectations of all."

(The *United Presbyterian* says it "falls far below expectations." Those who know say it is "beyond the expectations of all.")

Again the *United Presbyterian* in the same article says when they were abroad we read much of the great awakening which attended their work while there; but there is an ominous silence in regard to any substantial effects that have followed.

If the editor of that paper will look over his exchanges, find the New York *Evangelist* of Feb. 3d, read an article on the first page, second column, the "ominous silence" which now reigns in his sanctum will be broken by the following passage under the signature of Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn. "It is well established from reliable authorities that their labors in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool and Birmingham, were followed by the reception of large numbers of hopeful converts into the churches of those cities. Dr. Andrew A. Bonar states *that they can lay their hands on seven thousand converts who hold out well in Glasgow alone.*"

I cannot refer to the paper, but a few days since in one of the prominent religious weeklies, I saw this statement: "Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, says that of all the persons he knew to profess conversion in connection with the work of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in that city, *only two have gone back.*" Mr. Wilson is pastor of one of the largest (the Tolbooth) Presbyterian churches in that city, and was deeply interested in the work there. Proofs of the substantial success of their work could be furnished sufficient to fill column after column of your paper, but the above are sufficient. It is a matter that I have not been able to satisfactorily explain to myself—why it is that some of our religious editors seem to find only one kind of reports in reference to these meetings. Not very sensitive olfactory nerves might "smell a mice" in the fact that both these papers contrast this small number of converts, reporting them with the results attained in many congregations where there are what they term "the regular ordinances of the sanctuary."

Yours, R.

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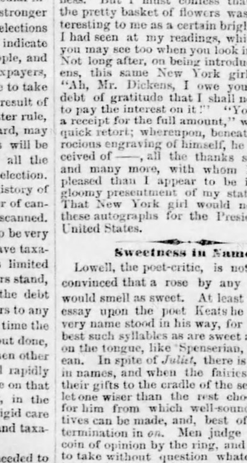

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At 20c to 87½c, Our usual good value in Black Alpacas, our own importations.
At the very lowest prices all qualities and grades in
BLACK CASHMERES.
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Who have just opened an invoice of the new
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The first that have been made for 2 years, and are especially suited for this market.
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CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

ARCHITECTS.
BARR & MOSER
ARCHITECTS,
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

NOTICE.—I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have this day sold and transferred all my stock in the Diamond Savings Bank of Allegheny, to Capt. W. W. Martin.
JOHN HARTMAN, B.
February 5th, 1876 a83

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White Table Cloths, different sizes, with White Satin Damask and Colored Borders. Buff, Red, Pink, and Green Table Cloths at bargain prices. Napkins in White and Colored to match.
THE LOWEST PRICES
For Plain and Twilled Sheeting Muslins, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Case Muslins, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, Butchers' Linens, Heavy Linens, New Spring Styles Chintzes and Percales, Heavy Shirtings, Ticks, Checks, &c.
With pleasure we call attention to the prices and value in all our lines of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
As we feel assured that they are always the lowest and best.
A New Assortment of Plain, Welt, Striped and Figured Piques, Plain, Striped and Barred Nainsooks, Plain, Striped and Barred Jaconets, White and Colored Swisses, Tarlatalnes, &c.
OPENED AND PLACED IN STOCK TO-DAY,
Another large and beautiful assortment, embracing about 2,000 pieces Hamburg Edgings and Inserting, very cheap.
BARGAINS IN
Ladies' New Shawls, Sacques, Suits, &c., all New Spring Styles.
Ready-Made Clothing for Men, Boys' and Youths.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers for Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children.
The Lowest Prices for Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Lace Curtains, Window Blinds, &c., &c.

INSURANCE.
ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue.
Insures against all kinds o Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
JAS. McCONNELL, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
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C. G. Hussey, Geo. W. Cochran,
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Charles Hays, James S. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean, T. H. Nevin,
R. L. Fahnestock. John F. Robinson.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED MARCH, 1849.
Capital, - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
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PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
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Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

PROFESSIONAL.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET, PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)
SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT SPREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Second avenue from Cross street to Railroad crossing, near Glenwood station, 23d ward, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, January 17, 1876.

OFFICIAL---ALLEGHENY.
OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 5, 1876.
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR THE Grading, Paving and Curbing of Return street from Orphan Asylum to Water Basin line, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1876, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Comptroller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
AROMATIC
Schiedam Schnapps
This celebrated Beverage acknowledged by the whole MEDICAL FACULTY as a superlative
TONIC! DIURETIC!
Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial.
Used and called for daily by thousands, is offered to all who desire a pure article, with the assurance of its PURITY and RELIABILITY.
UDOLPHO WOLFE CO.,
No. 18 Beaver street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Beware of counterfeits and Imitations.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CANBY, GILPIN & CO.,
W. H. BROWN & BRO.,
BALTIMORE.

QUICKLY CURED.
ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 82 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, sleeplessness, nervousness, dimness of sight, pimples in the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilitic affections, consisting of all eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.
DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with parent medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.
Office-hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.
TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 15, 1876.

Monday brings, usually, a considerable business in the way of regulating exchanges between the banks, and that aside, is a very moderate day in financial transactions. It was not different yesterday from the rule. The demand at the banks was light, and business was generally dull. We have spoken, fully, of the prospective activity of the market, as spring draws on, and do not need to repeat.

A London letter to the New York *Post* presents some curious features of the decrease of the English export trade concurrent with an increase in imports of food and luxuries, a process which cannot fail to make Great Britain poor:

Within the last few years importation and exportation have considerably decreased in England; exportation even more than importation. The same has been the case within the twelve month just ended. It has been truly said that an absolute judgment cannot be founded on mere figures, at least not in every branch of industry. The great fall in prices of things exported as well as of things imported must be taken into account. Thus, in 1875 more coals were exported than in the previous year. Yet, owing to the diminution of prices, the trade returns showed that in 1875 the money value was less.

In imports there has been a decrease of 10 per centum during the past year as compared with 1874. Nevertheless, the importation of food and various luxuries is steadily increasing in this country—a fact well worth noting. England is rapidly changing her national habits, not only among the middle classes, but also among the workingmen. At the same time the decrease in the total amount of exports awakens some apprehension. This decrease represents a falling off of 6½ per centum during 1875, as compared with 1874, and of 12 per centum as compared with 1873. Next to the total of cotton manufactures, which is given in the export list of 1874 at nearly £60,000,000, the total of exported iron and steel manufactures, including machinery and raw material, amounts in the same year to more than £11,000,000. It forms the second highest article in the list of exports by industry. Hence it is clearly to see what a great falling off must be expected during the present year if the strike and lockout in the iron industry shall assume the proportions which it is feared they will.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113½	5-20's 1868—coupons.	125¾
U.S. 6's, 1861, coup.	123	10-40's, Reg.	117¾
" 1864, all called.—		Currency 6's	122¾
" 1865	117	New 5 per cents	113¾
" 1865 new	119	10-40's—coupons.	120¾
5-20's 1867	122¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen. ..	114½	Ohio & Mississippi ..	22¾
Erie	17¾	Union Pacific.	69½
L. Shore	98½	Toledo & Wabash ..	25
C. C. & I. C.	8	Harlem	142
St. Paul	45	Adams Express	112½
Do. Pref ..	79¾	American Express ..	65½
Michigan Southern .	66¾	U. S. Express	76¾
Do. Central	61	Wells, Fargo & Co. Fix.	93½
North Western ..	43½	Quicksilver	13½
Do. Pref	65¾	Fort Wayne.	101¾
Rock Island ..	93¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	20¾
Cleve. & Pitts ..	93¾	Panama.	130
Pacific Mail..	34¾	Iron Mountain	24¾
Western Union ..	75¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	54¾	Cen. Trans (B)	4¾
Reading (S)	43¾	Quotations for Southern, Ohio and Pacific Railroads:	
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	149	A.V. R. R. 7-30 (S).	99
Oil Creek (S)	14¾	P.C. & St. L. 7's (S).	83¾
Lehigh Valley (B) ..	63		

New York, February 14, 1876.

Money closed at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $420,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $167,000. The clearings were $21,000,000. Sterling 486@490. Gold opened and closed at 113¾, with sales in the interim at 113¾. The carrying rates were 1 to 3. Governments were firm and higher. Railroad bonds were active and higher for Pacific issues. The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the year 1875, show a net surplus of $7,020,000 over the expenses on traffic, an increase of $1,104,000 compared with 1874. State securities were quiet and steady.

Stocks were generally strong and higher, with St. Paul, Northwests, New York Central, Rock Island and the Express stocks as the features. At the close the market showed some reaction from the extreme buoyancy of the afternoon. Northwest common advanced to 44 1-4, and preferred to 65¾, closing at 43 7 8 and 65¾ respectively. New York Central advanced to 115 1-4, and Harlem to 145, with the final sales at 114¾ and 144. Adams Express rose to 113¾, Fargo to 91, United States to 76¾, and American to 65¾. Pacific Mail and Western Union were heavy and closed at the lowest figures of the day. The transactions aggregated 134,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 18,000 Western Union, 16,000 Northwests, 6,000 Rock Island, 33,000 St. Pauls, 6,000 Erie, 25,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 New York Central, and 6,000 Ohios.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123; 5-20s '65, 117¾; do '67, 122; do of '68, 123; do of new 5s, 118¾; 10-40s, 117¾; do coupons, 120¾; currency sixes, 125¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 44¼; do new, 42¾; Virginia new, 38; do old, 38; Missouri 6s, 102.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Pacific Mail, 35¾; Adams Express, 111¾; Fargo Express, 95¾; American Express, 66; United States Express, 76; New York Central, 114¾; Erie, 17¾; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 144; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 61; Union Pacific, 69¾; Lake Shore, 66¾; Illinois Central, 99¾; Pittsburgh, 93¾; Northwestern common, 43¾; do preferred, 79¾; New Jersey Central, 109¾; Rock Island, 109¾; St. Paul, 45¾; do preferred, 79¾; Toledo & Wabash, 26; do preferred, 109¾; Fort Wayne, 101¾; Terre Haute, 5¾; do preferred 22; Indiana Central, 105; Chicago & Alton, 104¾; do preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 22¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 20¾; Burlington & Quincy, 119¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 117; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 20¾; Central Pacific, 104¾; Union, 104¾; Union grant, 102¾; Mariposa, 8¾; do preferred, 9; Panama, 130¾.

LONDON, February 14—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50,000. Consols: money, 94 3 16; account, 94¾; 5-20s of '65, 105¾; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 105 3-4; new 5s, 105 1-2; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 15 1-2; do preferred, 32.

PARIS, February 14.—Rentes, 67f 75c.

FRANKFORT, February 14.—U. S. new 5s, 101¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 14, 1876.

The Crude was reported firmer to-day, although there was no very decided change in prices as compared with Saturday; United certificates quoted at $1.18¾; Conduit and Union, $1.87½; Shipstead, $2a2.05; barge oil, $2.15. If the railroads would allow drawbacks on barge oil as well as that transported by rail, it would have a very decided influence for the better on business here, as our refiners would be able to meet competition, come from where it would; or what would be still better, abolish the drawback system entirely. Refined continues dull; there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations; quoted nominally at 10¾c on cars here, and 13¾ delivered in Philadelphia.

The Barrel market continues dull but prices are nominally unchanged; countries, $1.65@1.67½; cities $1.15.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST OVER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Warden F. & Co.	704
Brilliant o w	Do.	691
Citizens o w	Do.	462
Total		1,757

FEBRUARY 14.

King & G.	J. S. Davis	150
W. P. Logan	Do.	100
Standard Oil Wks.	Warden, F. & Co.	556
Lockhart & Frew	Do.	300
Total		706

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co'd	15	Scho Furnace o	6
Hussey, W. & Co	2	Lewis O. & P'd	1
Isabella Fur. o	3	Graff B. & Co	11
Total			37

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co'm	4	Shoenberger & Co o.	4
E. Thompson S. Wks m	6	Lindsay & McC m.	4
Lewis O & P m	4	L. Peterson & Sons	4
Isabella Furn o	4		
Total			23

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Nimick & Co m	2		

PITTSBURGH MARKETS — WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 14, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets continue dull, unusually so for this season of the year; our merchants and manufacturers however, are hopeful of a fair spring trade, and some fine weather would do much towards starting up. The very bad condition of the roads has much to do with keeping back country orders, and trade here is not as good as it would be in consequence, as many of our merchants and manufacturers are dependent almost entirely upon country buyers. The soft, wet weather in addition to keeping the roads in bad order, will, it is apprehended, bring forward vegetation and cause another failure of the fruit crop. However, while the general outlook is not all that could be desired, in some respects it is favorable; business is now being conducted upon a legitimate and healthy basis, confidence is slowly but steadily being restored, and credit strengthened.

ASHES—Following are the current rates—in a jobbing way: Common Soda, 2a3¼c; Refined do., 3¾a4c; Nitrate, 4c; Pearls, 7¾c; Potash, 7c; Manganese, 6½c; Arsenic, 5a5½c; Flour Spar, 2a2½c.

ALE—City brands are still quoted at $4 ₱ barrel to the city buyers and $9 to the country; XX $10; India Ale, $11. Half barrels in regular proportion.

APPLES—Choice fresh packed stock are inquired for at $3.50a4.00 ₱ bbl. Old stock is being moved at the best price that can be obtained for it—$2, 50a3.00, as to condition.

BEANS—Continue unchanged. The movement is lightand stocks large, yet the present prices seem as low as they can go and no disposition is manifested to cut prices for the purpose of selling. We quote prime navies in round lots at $1.25 and $1.33a1.40 in a small way.

BUTTER—Is devoid of any special features worthy of notice. The receipts are fully up to the demand—the inquiry is mostly for fine table butter, and the lower grades are moved with difficulty and only at buyer's prices. Strictly choice roll, 27a28c; prime, 23a25c; good, 20a22c; common to fair, 18a20c.

BROOMS—Quotations for "Union factory" remain the same, as follows:

No 2 common Brooms	$2.00
No 3 Hurl	2.25
No 4 Hurl	3.00
No 5 Hurl	3.25
No 6 Hurl	3.50
No 3 carpet	3.75
No 4 carpet	4.00
Fancy Parlor	4.25
Stock Braid (38)	3.00
Stock Braid (48)	2.75
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1.25a1.75 per dozen
Toy Brooms	1.00a1.50 "

BROOM CORN—We have to report a continued fair demand and prices firm, especially of long Corn and brush that will work up. Recent reports indicate that the stock in the country is smaller than usually supposed, and it is thought that the supply in the northwest—not in consumers hands—will fall short of 2,500 tons. Sales of choice brush that will work more than up, 10c; choice red tipped old corn, 8a8½c; choice medium new, 7½a8c; good medium new, 6½a7c; fair inside and covers, 6a6½c; green crooked long, 6c; red tipped crooked long, 5½c.

COOPERAGE—Sales: Slack Ham Staves, 60 to 70c; half hogsheads, 90c to $1. Oil Barrels, $1,65 for countries and $1.15 for city make.

CHEESE—There has been a very fair jobbing trade during the past week, and while prices have undergone no change the market is firmer; we continue to quote at 13¾c for Ohio Factory, and 14a14½c for New York. The export trade has been quite active for a couple of weeks past, and this has not been without its effect in stiffening up the market.

COAL AND COKE—The Coal trade, so far as we can learn, is devoid of anything particularly new or important; business in this as almost everything else, is reported as satisfactory. Anthracite Coal is quoted at $5 ₱ ton per ton on track and $7 delivered. Coke dull and nominal at $2,50 per ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CRANBERRIES—There is a fair demand but no change in prices; $1a1¼ ₱ bbl.

CANNED GOODS—The demand continues light, consumers, notwithstanding prices are low, but an increased consumption within the next few weeks is hopod for and expected. Following are the prevailing jobbing rates:

2 ₱ Blackberries ...	$2.50	2 ₱ Bartlett Pears...	$2 00
2 ₱ Huckleberries ...	2 00	2 ₱ Damson Pears...	2 00
2 ₱ White Cherries .	2 75	2 ₱ Pine Apple	2 00
2 ₱ Red Cherries	2 00	2 ₱ Quinces	2 00
2 ₱ Gooseberries ...	1 60	2 ₱ Raspberries ...	2 75
2 ₱ Green Gages	2 00	2 ₱ Strawberries ...	2 00
2 ₱ Egg Plums	2 00	2 ₱ Lima Beans	2 00
2 ₱ Damson Plums ..	2 50	2 ₱ String Beans ...	1 50
2 ₱ Peaches	1 75	2 ₱ Winslow's Corn .	2 25
2 ₱ Peaches	2 25	2 ₱ Peas	2 25
2 ₱ Pie Peaches	1 60	2 ₱ Tomatoes	1 65

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There is no improvement to report in the demand and no change to make in rates, which we annex as follows:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upwards.	14¾ cts. per lb
½	15¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter.	15¾ "
Tarred rope and halk yarn	12¾ "
Hay, stave and leather twine	15¾ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14¾ cts. per lb
Tarred Manilla Rope Yarns	16¾ "
Sand Pump Rope	14¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	11¾ cts. per lb
½	12¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾ "
Hay, Spoke and Leather Twine	12¾ "

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	11¾ cts. per lb
½	12¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾ "
Hay twine	12¾ "
Tarred tath twine	11¾ "

DRESSED HOGS—8a8½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Some more activity is noticeable, Apples are in for southern, but for Ohio and the far West State. Halves Peaches steady at 12a12½c, with only a moderate inquiry, as it is early yet for the demand for actual use.

EGGS—Weak and easier at 18c for strictly fresh.

FISH—Following are the current jobbing rates in this market:

Ex No 1 Mess Mackerel			$31 00
No 1 do do			29 00
Ex No 1 Shore do			27 00
No 1 do do			25 00
No 1 Bay do			23 00
No 2 do			14 00
Large No 3 do			11 00
Spilt Labrador Herring			8 25
Round Shore Herring			6 25a6 50
Large Cheat Cod fish			6¾c ₱ lb
Medium do do			6 "
Boneless Codfish			7 "
Halibut			13 "
No 1 Herring			40c ₱ box
Scaled Herring			50c "
Smoked Boaster Herring			$1.75 "

FENCE POSTS—Sales: Lest Red Cedar, 7 feet, 45 a50c each.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, and, in a general way, presents but little that is really

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are rising barometer, north to west winds, colder and clear weather.

Allegheny Market Committee.

The Allegheny Market Committee held a meeting last evening, Mr. W. C. Cooke presiding. John Murphy was elected Market Constable and Wm. Smith Market Sweeper. The constable was directed to wear a uniform while on duty. The Market Clerk was authorized to close the market house on a suitable day and to have it scrubbed out.

Another Allegheny Daylight Robbery.

Another very bold robbery occurred on Taylor avenue, Allegheny, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. At the time mentioned Mrs. Price, wife of W. P. Price, ex-President of Allegheny Common Council, was walking along Taylor avenue, carrying in her hand her pocket-book, which contained $25 or $30, when two young men suddenly snatched it from her and ran away. The theft was witnessed by a number of persons, but they were unable to catch the thieves.

Demise of an Aged Colored Lady.

Mrs. Jane Whetts, whose life has been an eventful one, died on Sunday evening at her residence on Stewart street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, in the 89th year of her age. She was the wife of Franklin Whetts, who is now in the one hundred and thirteenth year of his age. Old Father Whetts has in his possession undeniable documentary evidence of his great age. He is over six feet high, straight in form as an arrow and is quite active. Both he and his wife were born in Frederick county, Va. Her funeral will take place at 11 o'clock to-day.

Seventh Ward Nominations.

An excellent ticket is offered the Republican voters of the Seventh ward for their support to-day. Dr. W. S. Foster, who was nominated for Select Council, is honest, capable and unexceptionable in every respect, and has the confidence of his constituents as the very flattering vote of 171 in a total of 236 fully attests. The nominee for Common Council, Mr. George Wamhoff is a man of cautious and conscientious business habits and will make a careful Councilman. With such men as these in Councils, our city administration must be acceptable to all concerned.

A Dash for Liberty.

Yesterday morning a convict named Hughes, while on the way to the Work House, in charge of Turnkey Harris, made a bold and successful dash for liberty. The squad in charge of the turnkey numbered eleven, and they were, as he thought, safely lodged in a car at the West Penn Depot, when suddenly Hughes sprang from the car, and dashing down to the bank of the Allegheny river jumped into a skiff which was pushed out a little distance into the stream by two men. Harris pulled the skiff in, when he was attacked and overpowered by Hughes' confederates, and the party again pushed out, rowed down the river rapidly and landed at Temperanceville. As soon as Harris returned to the city Detectives Demuel and McGovern were sent in quest of the fugitive.

The Eighteenth Regiment Band.

Last night the GAZETTE was serenaded by the excellent brass band of the Eighteenth Regiment. The testimonial was a complete surprise to everybody about the establishment of this paper, but the beautiful music was none the less enjoyable on that account. The selections were varied, and quite numerous, and a large crowd listened to and enjoyed the rare and unexpected treat. Apropos of the serenade it will not be amiss to mention the fact that on the 22d inst. the band will celebrate the recurrence of Washington's birth day, by a promenade concert and hop in the Armory, at the City Hall. In preparing for this event means have not been spared, and the spirit which has ever characterized the social annals of Pittsburgh, and the indications are that the entertainment will be of unsurpassed excellence.

A Daring Robbery.

Yesterday morning a very bold robbery was attempted in Wm. Zilliken's jewelry store, at 101 Center avenue. Between 10 and 11 o'clock Wm. McCluskey, Charles Anderson and Edward Coffey entered the store, and the two latter engaged the proprietor in conversation. Suddenly McCluskey threw a handful of cayenne pepper into Mr. Z.'s eyes, while the others seized eleven silver watches and decamped at a lively rate. An adjoining storekeeper, observing the transaction, gave chase and was assisted by officers Kennedy and Young, who were on special duty in the vicinity. After a hot chase two, McCluskey and Anderson, were captured by the officers, and subsequently Coffey was arrested by officer Smith. McCluskey and Anderson had been drinking and hovered around the neighborhood Sunday in a very suspicious manner. The police will be on hand during this afternoon. None of the watches have yet been recovered.

The Election in the Third Ward To-day.

It is generally anticipated that the election to-day will be a very lively one. In some instances reprehensible means have been used to obtain the support of voters, and it is fitting that indirect schemes should, in every case, be overwhelmingly rebuked at the ballot box. The preliminary log-rolling in the Third ward is a noticeable case in point. The battle in this ward will be desperate. Yesterday morning the air was rife with rumors that the purchase of Saturday was controlled by a corrupt bargain, the terms of which were that the party who sold was to receive a certain sum of money and a slice of the city work. The corruptionists are marked men, and all respectable Republicans owe it to themselves to wipe out their names from the tickets before voting. The old citizens of the ward are justly incensed at the attempted to cozen them of their rights, and they are curious to learn by what right a small cabal of tricksters agree to farm out the work of repairing the broken down carts of the Street Commissioners, in paying for the services of the pitiable tools, who sell their manhood for such contemptible pickings. The honest citizens of the ward must emphatically condemn the scurvy practice at the polls to-day.

NATIONAL REFORM MEETING.

Prominent Citizens of Allegheny Discussing the Religious Tendencies of the Times.

The friends of national reform held an interesting meeting last evening at the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny City. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Samuel Collins. The first speaker was Rev. J. Milligan, of the Second U. P. Church. He spoke briefly in favor of the Bible in the public schools; of retaining and increasing the Christian features of our Government. He was followed by Rev. A. M. Milligan, D. D., who took up the subject of the necessity of recognizing Christianity in the Constitution of our nation. Said he: Under its silence, as it is by its sanction, our Sabbaths are desecrated; polygamy lives and feels safe in its protection, and the Catholics and infidels plead the same excuse to remove the Bible from the schools. The speaker cited many facts showing the necessity of action, prompt and energetic. Prof. D. B. Wilson urged the clear expression of our rights as Christians, that they may be recognized by civil laws. There is no neutrality, said he, we must either base our States and institutions on the Bible and enjoy its blessings or else reject all Christian elements and reap its judgments. Rev. Robinson heartily approved the work and movement. He was followed by Hon. Felix R. Brunot who said that we were compelled to take up this question. It was urged upon us by the invasion of our religious rights, by crimes against God and man, as seen in Utah, and by the irreligious parties that would strip our educational system of one great redeeming element—christianity. As our nation is admitted to be Christian it is an insult to Christians, to their Bible and their God, not to have that good book recognized.

Rev. Shaw contended that our country is and always has been Christian and that it is only owing to carelessness, to too much confidence in that fact that has led to the present laxity and backsliding.

PROTECTION FOR ANIMALS.

Conference Between Legislators and the Humane Society Yesterday in Reference to Proposed Legislation.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Humane Society was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of conferring with members of the Legislature in reference to proposed legislation relative to cruelty to animals. The attendance was good. Mr. C. A. Colton presided. The Legislators present were Hon. Peter Zarn and Hon. Joseph Hays, members of the House from Allegheny county. Superintendent Street read from his record book an account of the operations of the Society for a fortnight past, including the circumstances of his recent trial and acquittal in the Criminal Court, on a charge of barratry, in order to exhibit the work the Society is doing. This he supplemented by reading a letter from Hon. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania railroad, in which that gentleman reproduces the substance of his recent argument before a Congressional committee regarding the bill regulating the transportation of live stock. The Society gave instructions to Mr. Street to go to Washington city and present to the committee in charge of the bill the views of the Humane Society concerning the treatment of animals in transit. He was also directed, upon the accomplishment of his work there, to proceed to Harrisburg and co-operate with the State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in the matter of new legislation needed and amendments to present laws.

To Messrs. Hays and Zern was explained the object of the Society and the manner in which it operates, together with the additional legislation that is wanted. Both the gentlemen expressed their sympathies with the object of the society and said they believed that if proper steps are taken in time, the Legislature would pass all needful laws for public good, especially those that are a valuable help to man.

After remarks on the part of a number of the members of the Society the meeting adjourned.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using **Marvin's** Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

The Water Works Money—Only $300,000 Asked For—Powder in the Arsenal Magazine Objected to—The Duquesne Greys Arraigned—Veto from the Mayor—Routine Business.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

DAVID AIKEN.....President *pro tem.*
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

The members present were Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Alkinson, Barclay, Brown, Brace, Buckley, Carr, Dunnals, Dennistou, Doyle, Duff, Epping, Evans, Foster, George Fox, Gregor Fox, Froehlich, Geiger, Glass, Goldthorpe, Hayden, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Kennedy, Kerr, Lagerman, Lappan, Littell, Miller, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, McCombs, McClurg, McGimpsey, McKinley, Negley, O'Neil, Ray, Reiman, Rodgers, Rolfe, Swoyer, Schild, Schwarm, Shipton, Singerly, Sorg, Weldon and Welsh.

Mr. David Aiken was, on motion of Mr. SHIPTON, called to the chair.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

THE INCREASE OF DEBT.

Mr. MCCANDLESS, chairman of the Water Committee, presented the following:

Resolved, That our representatives at Harrisburg be and they are hereby requested to have the bill now before the Senate for the increase of our indebtedness amended so as to make it call for one-half of one per cent. of the assessed valuation instead of one per cent. Adopted.

The chair presented the resignation of G. L. Braun, member from the Third ward. Accepted.

Also, a communication from the Mayor vetoing the resolution requesting the Legislature to pass the bill before it providing for an increase of the indebtedness of the city to the extent of $1,500,000. He says that he withholds his approval for the reason that the bill asks for $1,000,000 more than is sufficient for present needs. Of the $4,500,000 in bonds heretofore issued for water works purposes, over half a million is not available or has been squandered. The Mayor thinks that $345,000 is sufficient to finish the water works. The communication was received and filed.

Mr. HUNTER, a petition requesting an extension of the time for the paving of the streets in the First ward. Referred.

Mr. MUSGRAVE, petition of J. W. Jones, collector of the Eighth ward, for abatement of certain taxes. Referred.

Mr. WELSH, petition of J. W. Scofield for permission to erect a wooden building in the Twelfth ward. Referred.

Mr. WELDON, petition for gas lamps on Hiland avenue. Referred.

AFRAID OF THE ARSENAL.

Also, a petition from citizens of the Fifteenth ward setting forth the danger to that part of the community from the powder stored in the Allegheny Arsenal. The petition was accompanied by a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to visit the officers at the Arsenal, ascertain from them how much powder there is in the magazine, and if it contains too much to take the proper steps to secure the removal of a portion of it by the Government. After some debate the resolution was referred to the members of Councils from the Fifteenth ward.

Mr. MCKINLEY, petition for gas lamps on Wineblddle street. Referred.

Mr. SAYER presented a petition for the passage of an Act by the Legislature, and asked its approval by Council, requiring the corporation of every railroad having a freight depot in any city of the State containing at least 20,000 inhabitants, to furnish each day a morning train into every such city and an evening train out, or suitable cars attached to other trains, reaching and leaving said cities at about six o'clock in the forenoon and afternoon, or at such hours as may be fixed by competent authorities, for distances not exceeding fifteen miles; and for such trains the railroad corporations shall furnish yearly season tickets at a rate not exceeding three dollars per mile per year, good once a day each way for six days in a week, and quarterly tickets not to exceed one dollar per quarter per mile. Referred. The bill was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. LITTELL, an ordinance locating Station street. Referred.

Also, a proposition from the East End Gas Company offering to furnish the city gas at $1.25 per thousand feet, a reduction of thirty-four cents per thousand, accompanied by an ordinance accepting the proposition. Referred.

Mr. EVANS, petition of Mr. Rudolph for exoneration from payment of business tax. Referred.

NO BENEFITS, NO TAX.

Mr. CARR, resolution directing the Finance Committee to exonerate the South Side wards from the payment of Water Works Interest, inasmuch as they receive no benefit from the new water works. Referred.

Mr. KERR, ordinance regulating the sale of merchandise from wharves and steamboats. Referred.

Also, a resolution for an additional file for each member of Councils. Referred.

Mr. FOSTER, petition of Jacob Shringer for refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

Mr. ERVING, petition for the protection of the sewer on Thirty-third street. Referred.

Mr. ROGERS, resolution directing the official papers to publish the full proceedings of Councils. Referred.

Mr. SHIPTON, from the Finance Committee, presented resolutions for the refunding to Conrad Eckert, of the Twenty-first ward, of $9.68 overpaid taxes; to Henry Engel, of the Fifteenth ward, $66.49 overpaid taxes, and exonerating Hussey, Dravo & Co. from the payment of taxes to the amount of $85.42. All were passed.

Also, a resolution authorizing a warrant for the payment of the money due on account of armory rent for Hutchinson's Battery. After some debate relative to the liability of the city to provide armories for military organizations, the matter was referred to the Committee on Claims and Accounts.

Mr. HUNTER, report of the City Property Committee. Received and filed. An accompanying resolution for the purchase of a National flag for Municipal Hall at a cost not to exceed $65, was passed.

Also, petition of L. Campbell for an exoneration from payment of taxes in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards. Referred.

LET THERE BE LIGHT.

Mr. SAWYER, resolution calling the attention of the East End Gas Company to the condition of the pipes at the east end of Butler street, where the quality of the gas is so poor that it gives about one-tenth the requisite light, and providing also, in case the company pays no attention to the matter, for its reference to Gas Inspector R. H. Smith. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Mr. MUSGRAVE, report of the Market Committee for January. Received and filed.

Also, with an affirmative recommendation, a resolution authorizing the Duquesne Greys to sub-let old City Hall, provided one-half the receipts therefrom are paid into the City Treasury. Mr. Musgrave took the floor in opposition to the resolution, notwithstanding it had been recommended affirmatively by his committee. He said that if the Greys were allowed to sub-lease old City Hall the city would never be benefited by it, for the reason that the Greys had not kept any of the previous pledges or agreements entered into by them, but broken them. In 1874 old City Hall was rented to them at $1,200 a year. They have paid the first quarter's rent, but not a cent since, and now owe the city for rent alone some $1,600. In violation of their contract they sub-leased City Hall to the Homeopathic Fair, the Gilpin Boat Club and the Poultry Show, and were paid therefor. No portion of the money, however, has been paid to the city. At the conclusion of Mr. Musgrave's remarks the resolution to sub-let was unanimously laid on the table.

Mr. MUSGRAVE also submitted, with a negative recommendation, an ordinance authorizing a lease for ten years to the Excelsior Flint Glass Company of certain city property in the rear of the Fifth avenue market house. Recommendation approved.

PAY OR VACATE.

Also, a resolution directing the Superintendent of Markets to require the Duquesne Greys to pay all arrearages in rent or require them to vacate old City Hall within thirty days. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SHIPTON it was resolved that when Councils adjourn they adjourn to meet again on Thursday next to consider the appropriation ordinance, which will be finally prepared at a meeting of the Finance Committee on Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. MCCOMBS the ordinances locating Grand avenue and Hoffman streets were referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. BRUCE, report of the Road Committee, accompanied by a resolution for warrants in favor of R. Johnston for $200 for improving the condition of Craig street. Report received and filed and resolution adopted.

Also, an ordinance changing the name of Notley street to Delmont street. Passed.

CUT DOWN ONE-HALF.

Clerk Booth returned from Common Council the resolution referred to above, relative to the bill authorizing an increase, for water works purposes, of the municipal indebtedness to the extent of one-half of one per cent. of the assessed valuation, and stated that the Common Council had amended by fixing the increase at one-fourth of one per cent.

Mr. SCANDLESS said that one-half of one per cent. would give about $600,000, not sufficient to finish the water works. The limit of one-fourth fixed by Common Council would give but $300,000. He stated that the estimates of the Civil and Mechanical Engineers show that over $700,000 are necessary to put the works in operation.

After some discussion the amendment was concurred in.

A communication from C. C. relative to the appointment of a special committee in regard to the Centennial Exhibition was laughed.

The following bills were passed:

Ordinance granting to the A. & P. Telegraph Company the right to erect poles and construct lines through the streets and alleys of the city. Passed.

Ordinance locating Centre street, from Pearl to Hemlock streets. On motion of Mr. SHIPTON the bill was amended so as to make the street forty feet wide instead of thirty, and then it went over to be printed.

Ordinance establishing the grade of the north curb of Denny street. Lost for want of a quorum.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

Roll call then were present in the Chamber Messrs. Ahl, Bell, Benchez, Coll, Conway, Dickson, Danler, Fox, Fritz, Fennerty, Ferson, Hahn, Hagan, Helmold, Hogle, Hughes, Kerr, Kettenberg, Lemmer, Moore, McCafferty, Nankier, Nesb, Powers, Pfahnner, Reynolds, Rott, Thompson, Youcamp and President Negley.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, after which a number of petitions and other papers of no particular importance were reported and referred.

ORDINANCES ON THEIR FINAL PASSAGE.

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Street Committee, presented the following ordinances:

Ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer on property of Michael McCullough from the end of the Forty-second street sewer, for twenty feet. Passed.

Ordinance for the construction of a board walk on Grandview avenue from Butler street to Sherman street. Passed.

Ordinance for the assessment of benefits and damages caused by the grading of Thirty-third street from Liberty avenue to Hazelwood. Passed.

Ordinance for letting by contract the cleaning of streets and alleys in the First and Second districts.

Mr. FOX moved that the ordinance be referred to a special committee to report an ordinance under the provisions of the sixth section of the Wallace Act. A somewhat lengthy discussion took place upon the motion, and upon the vote being taken it was lost.

The vote was then taken upon the final passage of the ordinance. The ordinance was lost on account of not having a legal majority, the vote being 19 in favor to 8 against.

Ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Forty-seventh street, from the Allegheny Valley Railroad to the Allegheny river. Referred to the Board of Viewers.

COMMITTEE REPORTS, ETC.

The report of the Street Committee for January was received and filed.

Report of the Board of Viewers on the benefits and damages caused by the grading of Carson street from the Monongahela bridge to the city line, presented and referred back to the same.

An ordinance to repeal the ordinance for the grading of Carson street. Referred.

Mr. AHL, from the Survey Committee, reported the following business:

Report of the Survey Committee for January. Received and filed.

An ordinance relocating Murray avenue from Wilkins avenue to Four Mile Run road. The vote was taken under a suspension of the rules, and the ordinance was lost by a vote of 7 to 20.

An ordinance fixing the grade of Madison street. Passed.

An ordinance fixing the location of Herbertson street, from Station avenue to Graff street. Passed.

Mr. FOX, from the Committee on Police, made the monthly report for January. Received and filed.

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on the Monongahela Wharf, reported an ordinance establishing as a public wharf that portion of the river front of the south side of the Monongahela river within the corporate limits of the city lying between First and Sixth streets, and extending from the low water line to the south side of Water street, and fixing the rate of wharfage for the same. Passed.

Mr. AHL, from the Committee on Printing, presented a report awarding the contract for printing the Mayor's papers, &c. Adopted.

Mr. FENNERTY, from the Committee on Appeals, reported a resolution authorizing the payment of overpaid taxes to C. F. Borsmith. Passed.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Business from the S. C. was taken up. The resolution addressed to the Legislature, asking that a protest be sent to Congress against the change of legislation in reference to the improvement of the Ohio river, caused a rather lengthy discussion.

Mr. FOX moved that action on the resolution be postponed. Motion carried.

The resolution asking the Legislature to extend the limit of taxation one per centum on the valuation of the taxable property, also caused a somewhat lengthy discussion.

Mr. AULL moved to amend the resolution by substituting one-fourth of one per cent. for one per cent. The amendment was carried and the resolution adopted as amended.

All other business from S. C. was concurred in, except the resolution directing the pages to provide an additional numerical file of business for each member.

REPORTORIAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

A resolution offered by Mr. AULL to carry out the provisions of a resolution of Councils adopted in 1874 to provide better accommodations for the reporters of the press was adopted.

Mr. BOUCHER moved that the ordinance locating Meyer avenue, in the Thirty-seventh ward, be recalled and reconsidered. Carried.

Mr. FOX moved that action on the resolution reported from S. C. in reference to rent due by the Duquesne Greys, be indefinitely postponed. A motion to lay on the table took precedence, and was adopted.

All other business from S. C. was concurred in.

Mr. BOUCHER moved that the ordinance locating Meyer avenue be referred back to the Survey Committee. Carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. FOX, that a committee of five composed of two members of Select Council and three of Common, be appointed to prepare and report an ordinance or ordinances relative to the manner of letting contracts for the cleaning and keeping of City Hall. Laid over at the request of the same gentleman.

By Mr. FENNERTY, directing the enforcement of existing ordinances relating to the time of trains on Liberty street, and also on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad at the Penn street crossing. Referred.

By Mr. FERSON, providing for the appointment of a committee of five, two from Common Council and three from Select, to examine and report what has been the cost of plans and specifications for the water works, engines, rising mains, &c.

Mr. BOUCHER moved to amend by making it the duty of the Mechanical Engineer to make the examination and report, instead of appointing a committee. Amendment carried and resolution adopted as amended.

By Mr. REYNOLDS, a resolution directing cut stone to be placed on Bogey street. Referred to Committee on Roads.

Adjourned.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

John Fluke, bankrupt, of Luzzene county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate, presented and confirmed *nisi*.

William Longden, bankrupt, of Allegheny; on petition for an injunction and on motion, order made for a hearing upon the same on the 7th prox., and in the meantime restraining Morris & Lairs et al.

Reiseck & Brother, bankrupts, this city; on petition for an injunction, and on motion, order made for a hearing upon the same on the 10th proximo, and in the meantime restraining the Fort Pitt Banking Company.

Alfred E. Measor, of Greensburgh, filed a petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Marchand.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

Lewis Wood and wife vs. Gottleib Miller; action for slander. On trial.

Wm. Murdoch and C. W. Hall, partners, as Murdoch & Hall vs. D. W. Evans. Verdict for plaintiff for $357 43, subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved. This was an action on an account.

Trial List for To-Day.

Barr vs. The Allegheny Trust Company.
The Mutual Building and Loan Association vs. Gray et al.
Hollingsworth vs. Ross.
Wachter et al. vs. The Pittsburgh Safe Company.
Loncheim Bros. vs. Fell.
Musselman & Co vs. Kann.
Cooper vs. Gordon.
Crown et ux. vs. McKee et al.
Law vs. Coward.
The Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Milligan, Hershberger & Co.
Hay vs. Willard, owner, &c.
McGeary vs. Updegraft.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

J. J. Bradford and wife vs. John H. Hart, Gottleib Bushman, J. McCullough and G. B. Keys; action for damages for seizing and selling property as the plaintiff's which defendants had been notified belonged to the wife, but who were indemnified by bond. Verdict for plaintiff for $658. The jury returned $385 extra damages against defendant, but the Court said they had gone beyond their powers, and they had to withdraw this sum.

C. W. Lewis and C. Shriver were appointed Overseers of Election for the Eighteenth ward.

John W. Powell was released from custody under the insolvent laws.

Wm. Diem vs. Jacob Trax; action to recover back purchase money paid on a horse which it is claimed was not sound. On trial.

Peter H. Conrod and John O'Neil were appointed overseers of election for the Fifth district, Fourteenth ward.

P. & J. Rice vs. John Mullen, owner, and Pierce Bintorf, contractor (two cases); each being a *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for defendant in one case, and for the plaintiff in the other for $99 43, subject to the decision of Court on a question of law reserved.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Estate of Thos. W. Briggs, deceased. Hearing resumed on application to sell coal belonging to the estate, testimony taken and continued for further hearing on the 17th inst., at 9:30 A. M. This case is being heard before Judge Ewing at the request of Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Maria Buckright, minor. The Sheriff produced the body of John Eusmel in Court, an attachment having been issued for his non-appearance, to pay over money. The Sheriff had been unable to find him until Sunday, when he was arrested as he was about to leave the city on a train. He denied that he had the money, and the Court decided that he be committed until further order.

Estate of Mrs. B. A. Negley, deceased. Petition of Catharine E. Negley, devisee of the interest on $10,000 under the will of decedent, for order on Thomas Mellon, one of the executors, to invest the same under order of this Court, and to pay over interest accrued since the 10th of May, 1867, the date of the death of decedent. Rule granted to show cause, returnable on the 19th inst, at 10 A. M.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

Jury trials for the present term having been closed on Friday last, the Court proceeded with the argument list yesterday. New trials were granted in the cases of Christian Kratz, convicted of libel; Thomas Mellon, of John Sharly, convicted of false pretences, and John Young et al., convicted of assault with intent to commit a larceny.

The arguments for new trials in the murder case against Frederick Green, were postponed until next Monday.

Court Brevities.

JOSEPH C. YOUNG, Esq., was admitted to practice in the United States Courts yesterday, on motion of Archibald McBride, Esq.

A BILL in equity was filed yesterday in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 by O. H. P. Wilson against Frederick Pierce, praying for a dissolution of the partnership now existing between the two.

The Common Pleas Court No. 1 and the Criminal Court will not be in session to-day. There are no Common Pleas cases on the list and defendants had been notified belonged to the wife, but who were indemnified by bond. Verdict for plaintiff for $658. The jury returned $385 extra damages against defendant, but the Court said they had gone beyond their powers, and they had to withdraw this sum.

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BILL NO. 6.

An Open Letter From Mr. Long—The Falsehoods of the "Chronicle" Specifically Exposed.

ALLEGHENY, February 14, 1876.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

My attention has been directed to another maliciously abusive editorial article in the *Chronicle*, which I only notice at all in order to point out some of its glaring misstatements, and at the same time corroborate your charge that it is "malevolence" and not the public good, that is at the bottom of the *Chronicle's* ill-tempered and personal attacks upon myself and bill No. 6.

LIE 1ST NAILED.

"The *Chronicle* was the first paper to direct the attention of the people of Allegheny to bill No. 6."

This is untrue, as the bill was discussed by myself at the Sixth ward meeting, and a full report of the discussion appeared in the GAZETTE and all morning papers, I believe. The *Chronicle* did not notice the bill until it saw an opportunity to attack me—its author—and ever since then it has been peppering away at me instead of the bill.

LIE SECOND.

"Mr. Long did his utmost to place Allegheny in a class by itself."

That is also untrue, as the placing of Allegheny in a class by itself was a mere incident—the class being from 100,000 to 50,000, and Allegheny being the only city within these figures. As soon as opposition was found to one city being by itself I moved to change the classification down to and including 30,000, taking in Scranton and Reading. I pronounce the above assertion wholly false, and made without a shadow of authority for the purpose of misrepresenting me by the *Chronicle* writer.

ANOTHER STRETCHER.

"The bill submitted by Mr. Long was one no good citizen, understanding the evils resulting from special legislation, could endorse."

I pronounce that statement false and malicious in its use of my name in that connection. The bill is not remotely in the interest of special legislation.

STILL HARPING.

The *Chronicle* man further says: "If the bill *now* pending is not Mr. Long's bill, it is simply because Mr. Long failed to impress the special committee to which it was referred, with its beauties."

Having said the horse was fifteen feet high, the young man sticks to it and re-affirms it.

A WHOPPER.

"That committee, so far from favoring the bill submitted by Mr. Long, refused to endorse it."

If the youth proves that, or shows any authority for the statement, I will buy him a medal.

A TRUTHFUL ASSERTION.

Amid all this chaos of lies it is pleasant to find so much as a grain of truth, viz.: "The history of the bill down to the point where the committee and Mr. Long diverged, is no secret."

That is true; nor has there been any effort at secrecy; on the contrary, I have been careful to see that every single move made with this bill has been heralded home, in order that our people could discuss it.

BLIND UNBELIEF.

Our critic says: "The strongest argument yet used in favor of the bill is that made by Representative Graham, who claims that it is necessary in order to *protect* Allegheny from the 'special general legislation' demanded by smaller sized cities in the State."

This idea was pointed out clearly in your published interview with me, and I named two bills that passed the Senate recently, which one city did not want.

FALLING BACK.

But our exemplar says:

"This argument might have more force were it not that Allegheny was very well protected inasmuch as in all the acts intended for the smaller cities of the third class, a 'permissive clause,' by which Councils were allowed to reject or accept the act. This was done just as well during the present session."

Dear Mr. *Chronicle*, will you please tell your readers whether "permissive clauses"—which you appear to approve of, leaving everything touching legislation to Councils—is not the worst form of "special legislation." If you know anything at all you must admit that.

COMING TO AGAIN.

And yet it says:

"Although the bill has been changed by the special committee, still it does not commend itself to our favor for the simple reason that it is not needed."

Yes! And it does away with "permissive clauses" in general laws? I think the young man is floundering—getting badly cornered.

COMING DOWN.

The *Chronicle* virtuously closes its tirade as follows:

"We warned the people of Allegheny of the probable results that would attend the passage of the bill, just as we will in future exhort them to beware of anything that has a tendency to reopen the sluice gates of special legislation."

Yes! A kind of watchman on the lookout for specials; but why drag in so much personal, splenetic and unnecessary vindictiveness against "Mr. Long," if your purpose is wholly to guard the public against errors of legislation? Rather than this bills are wrong—that's all right; but give others a fair chance to honestly differ. Now in one word, Mr. Editor, I charge the *Chronicle* editor with bad faith with its readers, of that sheet and myself, against whom he has a personal grudge. He is too base and cowardly to come out in his own name and openly take issue with me on the real difference between us. So he takes to covert fighting plays, and makes his attacks in the back, and under the guise of public duty, when his real purpose is to inflict a cowardly stab upon the fair fame of an unoffending citizen. He had better continue in his proper sphere—that of reporting *crim-con.* cases, etc. He may arrive at some degree of distinction by that means, but when he attempts to branch out into the lofty sphere of legislation and Municipal Government, he will continue to exhibit himself in his true character—that of a contemptible sneak and malicious falsifier.

It is singular that the proprietor of the *Chronicle* permits it.

HENRY M. LONG.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Minor Offences and Petty Criminalities.

LOUIS BURWELL made an information yesterday before Alderman Logan, charging Simon Schnapinsky with assault and battery. A warrant was issued for the man with an unpronounceable name.

NICHOLAS BRILL made an information before Alderman Kreuter yesterday, charging Michael Kleinkofer with fraudulently removing and secreting his goods. The defendant was arrested and committed for a hearing.

THE hearing in the case of Mary Davies accused of the jail poisoning, has been deferred until next Saturday. Burgit and his wife were yesterday released on $500 bail each. The powder which was found in Burgit's house has been analyzed and found not to be arsenic, nor any other kind of poison.

Our Firemen's Work.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In times of great danger, such as the recent destructive conflagration in New York city, the heroic services of the brave firemen are fairly appreciated, but when the danger lapses there are hundreds who are quick to forget the qualities which in their peril they had so admired. In this city there are not wanting those who cavil at the efforts of even the fire-ladies, but as a rule this class of people religiously refrain from trusting themselves in the neighborhood of great fires where the qualities of the firemen are displayed. The fire at the Pan-Handle Depot, on the South Side, on Friday morning last, is a case in point. The brave and well directed efforts of the firemen served to keep the fire within bounds but for their incessant labor it is a question where the blaze would have stopped. Their work saved a number of buildings, and it is understanding that the mill of Voight & Ortman was burned, so constant and powerful were the streams from the many engines on the ground that some of the books of the firm, which were not in their safes, were rescued in such a condition that their records were not at all damaged. The backs of the books were merely scorched. This seems to be an evidence that the fire-fiend will have to bestir himself in Pittsburgh, or pay dearly for snatching from his grasp, even when they are not enclosed by iron-walls.

OBSERVER.

Allegheny Poor Board.

A special meeting of the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors was held last evening to have a conference with the insurance agents, who have risks on the Poor House, in regard to the danger from fire in case a gas well is bored on the Poor Farm. After discussing the matter a committee consisting of Wallace Ley, Dickson, Reed and Trimble, was appointed to meet the insurance agents at visit the Poor Farm on Thursday. The Board then adjourned to meet on next Monday evening to hear the report of the committee and also to elect a gardener and a Superintendent of the Insane department.

NEW GOODS.

New Styles—New Worsted—New Suitings.

Who ever